



LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

Incorporating the Ross Institute

Patron

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Chairman of the Court of Governors

RT. HON. SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, K.G., M.P.



REPORT of the Meeting of the COURT OF GOVERNORS

12th DECEMBER, 1934

KEPPEL STREET, GOWER STREET, W.C.1





Presented by

The London School of Hygiene &

Tropical Medicine.

February 12th, 1935.



22503517655

LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)
Incorporating the Ross Institute

Patron

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Chairman of the Court of Governors

RT. HON. SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, K.G., M.P.

•

The Court held its annual meeting on Wednesday, 12th December, 1934, in the Library of the School. In the absence of the Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., M.P., Chairman of the Court, the Chair was taken by Sir Holburt Waring, C.B.E., M.S., P.R.C.S.

The Court received the Supplemental Charter which had been granted to the School and made the following appointments to the Board of Management under the provisions of the Charter :—

Rt. Hon. Lord Queenborough, G.B.E., in the place of Sir Austen Chamberlain (who, under the Charter, becomes a member of the Board *ex officio* as Chairman of the Court of Governors).

Air Vice-Marshal Sir David Munro, K.C.B., C.I.E., M.B. (who, under the terms of the Charter, retired and was eligible for re-election).

The following gentlemen were co-opted to be members of the Court :—

RT. HON. LORD QUEENBOROUGH, G.B.E.

SIR CHARLES CAMPBELL McLEOD, Bart.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.



On the motion of Sir Henry Brackenbury, seconded by Sir Oscar Warburg, the Court adopted the Tenth Annual Report of the Board of Management, together with the Treasurer's Report and the Statement of Accounts for the year 1933-34 and the Dean's Report on the Work of the School.

The following letter from Sir Austen Chamberlain to Sir Holburt Waring was read :—

11th December, 1934.

DEAR SIR HOLBURT,

I very much regret that the course of the India debate makes it necessary for me to be in my place at the House of Commons tomorrow and prevents me from presiding at the meeting of the Governors of the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

The Reports laid before the Governors give a clear account of all matters of interest occurring in the past year. There are two upon which I should have liked to make some comment.

First, it is a great satisfaction to report that the incorporation of the Ross Institute in the School has been accomplished without friction or difficulty and is already producing the results which we anticipated from it. It prevents overlapping in our appeals and waste in our work. It opens to the School much larger opportunities for the practical application of the scientific results obtained in our laboratories, and it places at the disposal of the Institute all the resources of the School for study and research for further developing the prevention and cure of tropical disease. We can now appeal to the public for the necessary support with the confident assurance that we can and shall make the best use of any funds they render available.

This brings me to my second point. We are urgently in need of additional resources. Not only is our work hampered and fruitful developments prevented by lack of funds to carry them on, but actually our accounts have only been balanced up to this point by an extraordinary grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, which has now definitely come to an end.

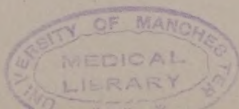
We owe to the large-minded generosity of the Rockefeller Foundation the fine block of buildings in which the School is carried on and a site in the centre of the University quarter. It has further helped us to tide over the difficult years which followed on the world economic crisis, but our main source of income is the grant received through the University from H.M. Government in recognition of the Imperial importance of the work of the School. To supplement this grant we make our appeal to other Governments of the Empire and to corporations and private traders who derive advantage or profit from our labours. Surely, when they know what these labours have achieved and how much more is still to be done their help will not fail us. In the past year we have received two splendid contributions: Mr. W. J. Courtauld, to whose generosity we already owed so much, has sent us a further sum of £16,000 to complete the endowment of the Chair to which he allowed us to attach his name, and His Exalted Highness the Nizam sent us a donation of £2,000, which we hope will become the nucleus of a new endowment. We trust that others may be inspired by these generous gifts to lend their assistance, great or small, to the prosecution of a work which serves the common interests of humanity in the relief and prevention of suffering.

Yours sincerely,

Austen Chamberlain.

The Dean, in presenting his Report, addressed the Governors as follows:

I have the honour of presenting my report for 1933-34. This is really a series of short reports written by the senior members of the staff and forms a somewhat condensed record of the work of the various departments of the School. No special mention in the Report is made of the Seamen's Hospital Society or of the Bureau of Hygiene and Tropical Diseases. These two bodies are so intimately associated with



us as almost to form part of the School, and I am glad to say that they give us great assistance and that our relations with them are all that could be desired.

The work of the School goes on increasing. We had 173 students who gave the whole of their time to courses of study—26 more than in the preceding year. They came from 20 different countries and have proceeded to appointments in 26. You will remember that as many as five separate courses are given each year in tropical medicine and tropical hygiene and that students for the Diploma in Public Health and for the Diploma in Bacteriology spend a whole year in the School, without the long vacations at Christmas and Easter granted in many academic institutions. From September to July the staff are in daily contact with students and, while the burden of teaching is at times somewhat heavy, I am sure that a school which endeavours to maintain an even balance between teaching and research has an advantage over more specialised institutions. In addition to providing courses of study in the School itself, we have had to arrange programmes of practical instruction in various parts of the country for considerable numbers of foreign students sent here for shorter periods. This is a task that has been undertaken very largely by Colonel Parkinson, and I am grateful to him and to the medical officers of health and others throughout Great Britain who have given us so much assistance, often at no little inconvenience to themselves.

Though teaching bulks largely in the work of the School, research has not been neglected. In addition to members of our own staff, we have had more than 30 workers devoting the whole of their time to research. The cost of this work has been borne by various funds, but I should like specially to mention the help given to a number of the Divisions of the School by the Medical Research Council. The co-operative arrangement between the Ministry of Health, the Medical Research Council and the School which is found in Professor Greenwood's Division seems to be altogether admirable, as does also the scheme under which workers of the Industrial Health Research Board are provided with accommodation in the School and given some form of academic recognition. It will be of interest to the Court to learn that Imperial Chemical Industries Limited have contributed a sum of £1,000 towards the cost of an important investigation undertaken jointly by Professor Topley and Professor Raistrick, and that three of the great oil companies are providing between them £600 a year for two years to enable work to be done under Professor Buxton's direction in connection with the lethal action of oil on mosquito larvæ. The three years' investigation into the technique of the bacteriological examination of milk, financed in the first instance by the Empire Marketing Board, and latterly by the Ministry of Health,

has just been completed under the supervision of Professor Wilson, and it is hoped that a full report of the results will be published about the middle of next year. You will see that Sir Rickard Christophers is continuing his researches in relation to malaria in the special laboratory we have been privileged to place at his disposal; that Professor Leiper and his fellow workers in the Institute at St. Albans are interesting themselves in a number of problems of great practical importance to agriculture; and that in the Hospital for Tropical Diseases, which constitutes the clinical division of the School, Dr. Hamilton Fairley is continuing his work on such subjects as sprue and the blood changes met with in various tropical diseases.

As in previous years, I wish to emphasise the great value to this institution of its status as a School of the University of London. There have been numerous occasions during our five years of existence when we have had good reason to be grateful to the Court and Senate of the University, and in our day-to-day work we receive much help and guidance from Dr. Deller and the other officers in the central administration. I am happy to be able to state that the University has agreed to the establishment of two new readerships in the School—Dr. Bradford Hill having been appointed Reader in Epidemiology and Vital Statistics, and the title of Reader in Industrial Physiology having been conferred on Dr. Crowden. It is gratifying that the subject in which Dr. Crowden has worked with such earnestness has now received academic recognition. It is not, however, only the work of members of the staff which has been recognised by the University, for many must have noted with pleasure that Sir Austen Chamberlain and Sir Cooper Perry have quite recently received honorary degrees from the University of London. I doubt very much if any other school of the University has two honorary graduates of London University on its Board of Management.

It is not my business to discuss finance at this meeting, but you will allow me, I am sure, to express once more the gratitude of the staff to the Rockefeller Foundation for the help they have given us. We realise, of course, that the grants made by the Foundation to the School have been in the nature of help during an emergency and will not be available again during the coming year. I would also make grateful acknowledgment of the continued support given to the Chair of Public Health by the Prudential Assurance Company, and of Mr. W. J. Courtauld's generous and altogether unexpected gift of £16,000—which has brought the total of his contribution to £41,000, sufficient to endow one of the senior professorships in the School.

The most important event of the year has been, of course, the incorporation in the School of the Ross Institute. Adequate reference to this has been made in the

report of the Board of Management to the Court of Governors, but you will be pleased to hear that the members of the staff of the Institute have settled down in the School as though they had been part of the organisation from the beginning. Accommodation has been provided for Sir Malcolm Watson and Major Lockwood Stevens in what is now known as the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, and a laboratory has been set aside for Sir Aldo Castellani, where he is pursuing his studies in tropical mycology. There have been no difficulties of any kind, and it is certain that the Institute's relationships with so many business concerns having interests in the tropics will prove most helpful in extending the practical application of much of the teaching and research work for which this School is responsible. We had good evidence of the popularity of the Institute last summer, when a course on malaria control conducted by Sir Malcolm Watson, primarily for the staffs of these business houses, was attended by no fewer than 69 persons.

It is obviously in the interests of the School that we should keep in close touch with work that is being done in other places, both at home and abroad. In this connection it is noteworthy that members of the staff have been invited to serve on a large number of committees of the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Colonial Office, the India Office, the War Office and the Medical Research Council. Again, the Board of Management has always encouraged the staff to extend their experience whenever possible by making visits and expeditions especially to tropical countries. During the year Professor Thomson spent six months in Nyasaland studying malaria and trypanosomiasis, Mr. Buckley, of the Department of Helminthology, has been at work in Assam since May, and I myself had the great privilege of accompanying Dr. Russell, of the Rockefeller Foundation, on a tour of India, Malaya and Ceylon. Dr. Wigglesworth has visited Malaya and Ceylon, and is at present in India, where Dr. Ramsay, of the Ross Institute, spends some nine months every year. Sir Malcolm Watson hopes to proceed to Central and East Africa early next year, and Mr. Mellanby, the newly-appointed Wandsworth Scholar, will leave within a month or two for Kenya and Uganda. These visits are immensely useful. On the one hand they keep us all in touch with the realities of service in the tropics, and, on the other, they help to make our fellow-workers overseas feel that the School is taking a real and practical interest in their work.

I would conclude by acknowledging, as I know all members of the staff would like me to do, the great consideration given by the Board of Management to every suggestion and recommendation put forward by the School Council.

